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Do you know about the LOOFA?  
It is used in bathing instead of a  
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outlasting these, it cleanses better  
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For the week we offer Loofas at

15 Cents Each

MOTH BALLS

Now is the time to pack away  
your furs. We have an ample  
supply of MOTH BALLS, price

25 Cents a Pound.

WE SELL

STREET CAR TICKETS

E. E. GALLOGLY & CO.

DRUGGISTS

12 N. Main St. Owsley Block

OLD KENTUCKY

It is For Silver By a  
Big Margin.

SILVER'S FIELD DAY

Free Coinage Scores One of the Year's  
Brilliant Triumphs.

THEY WENT ALL ONE WAY

Lexington the Scene of a Splendid  
Rally for the Ancient Money  
Metal-Democrats Who Hissed  
When the Name of Cleveland  
Was Mentioned-No Quarter for  
Carlisle-A Spirit of Enthusiasm  
Which the Administration's Post-  
masters Couldn't Check-Black-  
burn Scores a Complete Vindica-  
tion-An Enthusiastic Gather-  
ing Which Sent the Kentucky  
Goldbugs to the Rear.

Lexington, Ky., June 3.—The demo-  
cratic state convention was called to  
order by Chairman Long of the state  
central committee, selected last year,  
when the gold standard men controlled  
the organization. He gave an interest-  
ing history of the Hardin-Bradley cam-  
paign, and concluded as follows:  
"While I, with many other democrats,  
differ with you greatly on the money  
issue and regard it as the issue of su-  
preme importance to our country, I, as  
a democrat, submit the issues and re-  
sults to the party. The issue will be met  
by the democratic party in our national  
convention, and if your positions and  
views prevail and are approved until  
the ballot, my candid judgment is  
that you will be most grievously disap-  
pointed. We hope that the action of  
the party here and in Chicago may be  
tempered with wisdom and sound judg-  
ment for the best interests of the party,  
and we shall await the result, after  
which the people will pass judgment at  
the November election and render their  
dictum accordingly. Before I conclude,  
I beg your kind indulgence to state  
that Grover Cleveland stands to-day as  
the equal, in devotion to the best in-  
terests of our government and faithful  
service, of any president such as pre-  
ceded him in office, and the country is  
indebted to the democratic party for  
his election, and I doubt not that you  
will give him your support. John G.  
Carlisle stands for the American people  
to-day as one of our purest statesmen  
and patriotic public servants. He to-  
day embodies the elements of the po-  
litical character and faithfulness that  
would make him the next democratic  
president, if our party could have and  
exercise the clearness of political fore-  
sight that lies before us."

There were some cries of dissent dur-  
ing Chairman Long's address. When  
the speaker reached the part of his ad-  
dress referring to Cleveland, there was  
a storm of hisses, and the demon-  
stration kept up so that some of the de-  
legates heard none of the remarks about  
Carlisle, or the conclusion of his ad-  
dress.

There was a change of scene to one of  
continuous applause when Judge Rhea,  
the champion of free silver, presented  
the name of Senator Charles K. Bron-  
ston of Lexington for temporary chair-  
man, and absolute silence prevailed  
when Bennett Young presented Judge  
Alexander Humphreys of Louisville, on  
the part of the gold-standard men, for  
temporary chairman. Rhea made a  
short, brilliant presentation of Bron-  
ston's name. Young made an excep-  
tionally lengthy speech in presenting  
Humphreys' name. He commanded at-  
tention until he referred to Judge  
Humphreys as ably representing the  
views of those great statesmen, Cleve-  
land and Carlisle, and then he could not  
be heard on account of the hissing.  
Young held the floor, attempting time  
after time to proceed. Ollie James, a  
free silver leader, mounted a chair and  
begged his fellow delegates to let  
Young proceed, after which the latter  
was able to conclude. Numerous se-  
conds to the nominations were made  
amid confusion. Chairman Long made  
a most caustic speech in appealing for  
order, and insisted that there would be  
no call of the counties until order was  
restored, and announced that no one  
would be recognized pending the call  
for appeals.

The call of the 19 counties was inter-  
rupted by several contest announce-  
ments, but was finally announced as  
follows: Bronston, representing silver,  
and Humphreys, representing gold:  
Bronston, 691; Humphreys, 206. No  
changing of the vote was allowed. The  
30 votes of Kenton county, the home of  
Carlisle, were cast for Bronston; the  
solid vote of the Fifth district, which  
includes Louisville, and a good part of  
the vote of the mountainous counties in  
the Tenth and Eleventh districts, were  
cast for Humphreys, the gold candi-  
date. He got some scatterings from silver  
delegates. The silver men claim the  
delegates knew Bronston did not need  
any help, and conciliatory as well as  
complimentary votes are said to have  
been cast.

A motion was made and numerously  
seconded to make Bronston's election  
unanimous. There were many objec-  
tions from the Louisville delegation,  
whereupon Chairman Long announced  
that he would not put the motion. He  
introduced Senator Bronston as the  
chairman. Bronston made an eloquent  
free silver speech, congratulating the  
democracy of Kentucky, "who are no  
longer being tempted by the lure of  
gold and are at last securing such  
standing as to represent the rank and  
file of the democracy of the common-  
wealth." He denounced the concentra-  
tion of wealth, class legislation and  
the efforts of the money power as well  
as of the soldiers, to stifle the will of  
the people.

At Bronston's remarkably vigorous  
and lengthy speech, there were repeat-  
ed calls for John S. Rhea, who ad-  
dressed the convention on the coinage

question. Like Bronston, he was  
greeted with repeated and continuous  
rounds of applause.

Senator Blackburn responded to re-  
peated and continuous calls, and ad-  
dressed the convention for an hour on  
the lesson of the great silver victory in  
Kentucky last Saturday, and the duties  
of the representatives of the people in  
this convention. Compromise in the  
financial conflict was as impossible as  
in the civil war, but the victors should  
be magnanimous. While there was no  
half-way station in the fight, there  
should now be peace. We were either  
right or wrong. Directly, he replied to  
Chairman Long, saying we have tried  
your medicine for more than 20 years,  
and all the while we are impoverished. We  
know something of the profit it brought  
to few, but God alone knows the extent  
of its devastation among the masses.  
But the people have liberated them-  
selves in capturing Kentucky. They  
will capture the country at the Chicago  
convention, when we will try to do  
more for the many, and perhaps, less  
for the few. Every Southern state and  
the great Western empire will join us  
at Chicago.

He denounced the subservience of the  
democratic press to the banking power,  
and its abuses of those advocating the  
rights of the people. He described how  
the federal power was usurped for the  
purpose of defeating the election of a  
United States senator, because he stood  
on the platform of the people and not  
of the money power.

Senator Blackburn was frequently in-  
terrupted by applause, and between the  
outbursts commanded the closest at-  
tention. At the conclusion of the sena-  
tor's address, recess was taken until 5  
p. m.

On reassembling at 5 p. m. the com-  
mittee was not ready to report and  
the convention was addressed by Evan  
Settle, Ollie James, W. P. Thorn,  
James Tyler and others on free coinage.  
A free silver greeting from the  
Kansas democratic convention was  
read and loudly applauded. At this  
 juncture Gen. P. Watt Hardin, the  
democratic candidate for governor last  
year, entered the hall on Senator  
Blackburn's arm. The most enthusi-  
astic reception was given him. He  
was almost carried up on the platform.  
Chairman Bronston had Senator  
Blackburn introduced to him. General  
Hardin addressed the convention at  
length on the abuse of the silver and  
the free coinage, but they counseled  
peace and harmony for the future.  
He believed all the democracy  
would be together on the financial as  
well as other questions. At 10:30 the  
chairman announced that the com-  
mittee could not report to-night, when  
the convention adjourned till 9 a. m. to-  
morrow.

The drift of the democratic state  
convention to-day has been to make  
Senator Blackburn president and Gen.  
P. Watt Hardin, the defeated candi-  
date for governor, his successor in the  
senate. The convention is ten to one  
for the 16 to 1 ratio.

The committee on resolutions com-  
pleted its work to-night and was ready  
to report, but the report on credentials  
was wanted first, and that committee  
will not be through to-night. The ma-  
jority report reaffirms the democratic  
principles in the first section, the others  
being as follows: "We are in favor of  
an honest dollar, a dollar worth nei-  
ther more nor less than 100 cents. We  
favor bimetalism, and to that end we  
demand the free and unlimited coinage  
of both gold and silver at the ratio of  
16 to 1, a standard money with equal  
legal tender power, independent of the  
action or advice of any other nation.  
We hold that the secretary of the treas-  
ury should exercise his legal right to  
redeem all coin obligations in gold and  
silver, as may be most convenient. We  
are opposed to the issuance of bonds  
in time of peace for the maintenance of  
the gold reserve, or for any other pur-  
pose. We are opposed to the national  
banking system and to any enlarge-  
ment of its powers, and opposed to any  
contraction of the currency by the re-  
demption of greenbacks or otherwise.  
We are for a tariff for revenue only."

The resolutions condemn Governor  
Bradley and declare for party loyalty.  
The resolutions instruct the delegates  
to Chicago to cast the vote for Ken-  
tucky as a unit for Joseph C. S. Black-  
burn for president.

A minority report will be presented  
by A. J. Carroll, member from Louisi-  
ville. Its financial plank reads: "We  
insist upon a firm maintenance of the  
present legal standard of value, with  
such use of legal tender silver coins  
and paper, convertible into coin on de-  
mand, as can be maintained without  
impairment or endanger the credit of  
the government or diminishing the pa-  
trons of the gold standard. We are  
opposed to the debasing of the money  
in the hands of the people, and in  
the absence of an international agree-  
ment, we protest against the free coin-  
age of silver or the compulsory pur-  
chase of silver bullion by the United  
States as injurious to the industrial  
and commercial interests of the country,  
and especially disastrous to the inter-  
ests of the farmer and the laboring  
man."

District Delegates.

Lexington, Ky., June 3.—At the meet-  
ing of delegates by congressional dis-  
tricts to-day two delegates and two al-  
ternates from each district for the na-  
tional convention at Chicago were se-  
lected, as well as state committeemen,  
officers and members of the various  
convention committees. The following  
are the district delegates:

First district, Ollie M. James, Augus-  
tus Thomas; Second district, J. M. De-  
nis, E. P. Millett; Third district, E. L.  
Perkins, J. M. Richardson; Fourth dis-  
trict, B. B. Lancaster, D. R. Murray;  
Fifth district, W. B. Haldeman, Zaca-  
riah Phelps; Sixth district, J. S. Wal-  
ton, I. S. Scott; Seventh district, B. F.  
Peak, T. E. Moore; Eighth district, I.  
J. Tomlinson, G. C. Gilbert; Ninth dis-  
trict, George P. Vincent, George W.  
Bramlet; Tenth district, John E. Gar-  
ner, George B. Clay; Eleventh district,  
D. L. Smith, C. M. Salle.

Silver men control all the districts  
except the Fifth, in which Louisville is  
located. In the Fifth district, all re-  
ceiving places were not only instructed  
for the gold standard, but each candi-  
date was made to pledge himself.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 3.—Five and a half  
furlongs—Old Law won, Blackstone se-  
cond, Huffman third; time, 1:14. Six and  
a half furlongs—Hartford Boy won, Can-  
wood second, Katie G. third; time, 1:25.  
Four and a half furlongs—Glean won,  
Cappy second, Princess Teck third; time,  
1:35. Mile and a sixteenth—Urania won,  
Souffle second, Won't Dance third; time,  
1:54. Six and a half furlongs—Chief  
won, Ames Goodwin second, Judith  
third; time, 1:24.

GOES TO THE FALLS

The Customs House and Port of Entry  
to Be Located There.

IT IS IN FORT BENTON NOW

Secretary Carlisle Issues the For-  
mal Order of Transfer—The Office  
Was Badly Wanted by Other Cit-  
ies—History of the District.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Great Falls, June 3.—Reliable infor-  
mation has reached the Northern Mont-  
ana bureau of the Standard to the ef-  
fect that Secretary Carlisle of the treas-  
ury department has issued a formal  
order transferring the custom house  
and port of entry of the district of  
Montana and Idaho from Fort Ben-  
ton to Great Falls. The official order  
was signed by Secretary Carlisle last  
Thursday and was received by the cus-  
toms officials yesterday. The order goes  
into effect June 30, the end of the fiscal  
year. The location of the port of en-  
try in Great Falls is strictly a busi-  
ness proposition on the part of Sec-  
retary Carlisle, who is thoroughly fa-  
miliar with the fact that nearly, if not  
quite, 90 per cent. of the business trans-  
acted in the important district is neces-  
sarily transacted through this city by  
reason of its geographical location and its  
railroad connections.

The question of removing the port  
from Benton to Great Falls or Helena  
has provoked considerable discussion  
in the three cities during the past few  
months. Benton was naturally opposed  
to any change in the location. Helena  
made an earnest fight for the port on  
the grounds that the city was the  
financial, commercial and social center  
of the western hemisphere and was en-  
titled to everything in sight. Great  
Falls demanded the office by reason of  
the fact that the city was the natural  
location for the headquarters of the  
district. Through the business sagacity  
of the secretary of the treasury and the  
united efforts of Senators Maudie and  
Carter Representative Hartman, Major  
Maginnis and others the justice of the  
claims of this city was recognized and  
Great Falls has been made the port of  
entry for the large district which em-  
braces Montana and Idaho.

The question of removing the port of  
entry and customs office from its pre-  
sent location at Benton to Great Falls  
or Helena has provoked considerable  
discussion in the cities during the last  
year. To those who have interested  
themselves in the subject Great Falls  
appeared to be the proper location of  
the port of entry, and the official head-  
quarters of the customs officers located  
in the territory of Montana and  
Idaho. The vast amount of business  
transacted by the collector of customs  
is centered in this city, at the terminus  
of the Great Falls & Canada railway.  
Bonded warehouses are located there,  
and every pound of freight shipped into  
Montana from Canadian points is  
inspected by customs officers located  
adjacent to Great Falls on the narrow  
gauge railroad that extends from this  
city into Canadian territory.

The act of congress creating the cus-  
toms district of Montana and Idaho  
was approved April 13, 1866, and it  
was presumed the bill was introduced  
by Samuel McLean, then delegate in con-  
gress from the territory of Montana.  
The first person named for collector  
was Col. Patrick Connor, the famous  
Indian fighter, who resided in Salt  
Lake, who was appointed by President  
Johnson in 1866. The nomination was  
not accepted by Colonel Connor, and he  
never took office. President Johnson  
next appointed John A. Beidler, and  
every old resident will remember "X,"  
who assumed the duties of the office in  
March, 1867, and served as collector until  
June, 1869.

The port of entry was located at He-  
lena by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who was  
secretary of the treasury under Presi-  
dent Johnson. Helena contrived to  
hold the office until 1868, when Hon.  
John Sherman, then secretary of the  
treasury, made an order changing the  
port of entry from Helena to Fort  
Benton, as the business of the office at  
that time was all transacted at Fort  
Benton, which was then the shipping  
point for the Canadian territory, large  
quantities of bonded freight being  
shipped up the Missouri river, consigned  
to the Northern mounted police and  
thousands of buffalo robes and other  
peltries being brought into Benton  
from Fort McLeod, Walsh, and other  
Canadian points, for shipments to the  
eastern cities via the Missouri river.  
At that time, in fact, all the important  
business of the collection of the dis-  
trict of Montana and Idaho was trans-  
acted at Benton.

John A. Beidler was succeeded as  
collector of customs by Walter W.  
Johnson, who was appointed by Presi-  
dent Grant in July, 1869, and who  
served until April, 1873. Collector  
Johnson was succeeded by Thomas A.  
Cummings, who was appointed by  
President Grant in March, 1874. Mr.  
Cummings served as collector "X,"  
June 1881, when he was succeeded by  
William H. Hunt, now associate jus-  
tice of the supreme court, who was ap-  
pointed by President Garfield in June,  
1881, and who served under President  
Arthur until December, 1884, he having  
been elected district attorney in No-  
vember, 1884, for the then third judi-  
cial district of the territory, which ne-  
cessitated his resigning the office of  
collector of customs.

Thomas A. Cummings succeeded Mr.  
Hunt, he having been again commis-  
sioned collector by President Arthur  
upon the resignation of Collector Hunt  
in December, 1884. He served under the  
Arthur administration until March 4,  
1885. He also served under President  
Cleveland's first administration for the  
entire term. Jeremiah Sullivan suc-  
ceeded Mr. Cummings in March, 1889,  
having been appointed and commis-  
sioned by President Harrison. He held  
the office until May, 1893, when he was  
succeeded by the present incumbent,  
David G. Browne.

During the first years after the crea-  
tion of the district the receipts were  
practically nothing, but when the port of  
entry was removed from Helena to Fort  
Benton there was quite a traffic for a  
time in the buffalo robe business from 1878  
to 1881. From 1881 to 1889 there were prac-  
tically no receipts in customs, but from  
1889 the business began greatly to in-  
crease, due to the completion of the

Great Falls & Canada railway, which  
was built purposely to carry coal from  
the famous Lethbridge coal mines to  
Great Falls, and after the completion of  
the Great Northern to the coast.

Since 1882 large importations of silver  
lead ores have been received from the  
Kootenai mining region into this district  
at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, and shipped to  
the government bonded smelters at Great  
Falls and Helena. During the years 1891  
and 1892 the receipts were by far the  
greatest in the history of the district.  
When the district was first created there  
were for years only two officers in the  
district—the collector and one deputy.  
Now there are exactly 20 custom officers  
in this district stationed at various  
places. The list includes the collector,  
special agent, deputy collectors, special  
inspectors, mounted inspectors, Chinese  
inspector, storekeepers, clerks and the  
like.

The principal sub-ports where officers  
are stationed are Sweet Grass, Bonner's  
Ferry, Boundary, Cole's Landing, Kalls-  
pell, Blackfoot, Helena, Great Falls and  
Butte. There are two bonded smelters in  
the district for the smelting of duitable  
ores, viz: Great Falls and East Helena.  
The district is a very large one. The dis-  
tance along the international boundary  
from the North Dakota line to the Wash-  
ington state line is 761 miles via the  
Great Northern railway, and at no point  
is it 60 miles from the railroad to the  
line.

The Northern Pacific also traverses the  
district inland from the North Dakota  
line to the Washington state line, 683  
miles. Many prominent old-timers of  
Northern Montana have been connected  
with the office, serving in the principal  
capacities, since the port of entry was  
changed to Fort Benton. Among these  
may be mentioned, in addition to the va-  
rious collectors already named, John J.  
Healy, Horace B. Buck, now district  
judge at Helena; Charles L. Spencer,  
Harry B. Hill, F. G. Heldt, G. B. Norris,  
Henry A. Kinnerly, William A. Rowe  
and many others.

TO SHOW CAUSE.

The Trustees of the Orphans' Home Must  
Answer a Question.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, June 3.—Chief Justice Pem-  
berton yesterday afternoon issued an  
alternative writ of mandate commanding  
the trustees of the state orphans' home  
at Twin Bridges to show cause why  
they refused to admit Charlie  
Erickson, a 3-year-old blind boy of  
Butte. The writ was issued on petition  
of County Attorney Wines of Butte,  
who is guardian of the boy. Mr. Wines  
sent the boy to Twin Bridges last  
month, but the trustees refused to ad-  
mit him, as his mother is living. The  
child's mother is sick, destitute and en-  
tirely unable to care for him, being her-  
self a charge on Silver Bow county.  
The matter will come up before the su-  
preme court on June 10.

Frank, the 15-months-old son of Mr.  
and Mrs. Berry Antich, who live at the  
corner of First and Davis street, fell  
into a tub yesterday afternoon and was  
drowned. His mother had been wash-  
ing clothes and left the baby but a  
minute.

Silver Going Out.

New York, June 3.—The steamship Co-  
lumbia will take out to-morrow 151,000  
ounces of silver and 25,000 Mexican dol-  
lars.

HE'S AFTER OFFICE

CASHIER COPE RESIGNS AS  
BANK CASHIER.

Nine Diplomas and Eight Medals Received  
From the World's Fair—The Big  
Statue—Miss Jurgens Married.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, June 3.—At a special meeting  
of the directors of the First National  
bank to-night George F. Cope tendered  
his resignation as cashier. Mr. Cope will  
seek the nomination on the democratic  
ticket for state treasurer, and he felt  
that, in justice to the bank and himself,  
he should resign before announcing his  
candidacy. The directors, in accepting his  
resignation, referred in complimentary  
terms to Mr. Cope's ability as a banker  
and expressing entire satisfaction in his  
work. It was decided not to fill the va-  
cancy this year. There will be no other  
changes. E. Edgerton, vice president  
and manager, and Assistant Cashier Hill  
will discharge all the executive duties of  
the bank.

Governor Rickards to-day received of-  
ficial notice of the awards for exhibits  
from Montana at the World's fair. Nine  
diplomas and eight bronze medals were  
received, the awards being for exhibits of  
coal, gold, silver, copper, building stone,  
apples, horbarium, flaxseed and the fa-  
mous silver statue of Ada Rehan. The di-  
ploma for the statue is awarded for size,  
and not particularly for merit, the  
statue being the largest in the world of  
its kind.

Miss Frances A. Jurgens was married  
this evening to Theodore E. Kleinschmidt  
by Bishop Bremer at St. Peter's Episcopal  
church. The church could not accommo-  
date all the guests. The bride is a daugh-  
ter of Sheriff J. H. Jurgens and the groom  
is well known in this part of the state.  
Both were born in Montana. The wedding  
was made a great social event.

At San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 3.—Four and a half  
furlongs—Howard S. won, Dura second,  
Laura Burt third; time, 3:54. One mile—  
Cabrillo won, Imp. Ivy second, Little  
Cripple third; time, 1:43. Six furlongs—  
Major Cook won, Levena C. second, Lin-  
ville third; time, 1:15. One and a half  
miles—Huntman won, Esperance second,  
Duke Stevens third; time, 2:58. Six fur-  
longs—Dongars won, Jerome S. second,  
Little Tough third; time, 1:17. Six fur-  
longs—Mervin won, Heartsase second,  
Schnit third; time, 1:54. Six furlongs—  
Miss Gentry won, Mervoso second, Abi  
P. third; time, 1:55.

At Kansas City.

Kansas City, June 3.—Six furlongs—Jess  
Mathews won, Emma Long second, Rosa  
Har third; time, 1:32. Four and a half  
furlongs—Miss Verne won, Briggs  
second, Mono third; time, 3:38. Six fur-  
longs—Furlong won, Little Dick second,  
Nodaway third; time, 1:20. Six furlongs  
—Alva won, King Hazel second, Brown  
Wood third; time, 1:20. Six and a half  
furlongs—handicap—Bob Clampett won,  
Dutch Arrow second, The Reel third;  
time, 1:25. Five furlongs—Glendair III.  
won, Knight Templar second, Ada M.  
third; time, 1:04.

IT IS 5 AGAINST 56

The Senate Overrides Cleveland's River  
and Harbor Veto.

PETTIGREW'S HOT ATTACK

He Says the President Disregards  
His Sacred Oath of Office—Those  
Who Sustain the Veto Give  
Their Reasons for Doing So.

Washington, June 3.—Vest, who, in  
the absence of Fry, is in charge of the  
river and harbor bill, sought to have  
the president's veto taken up. Pettigrew,  
in charge of the Indian appropri-  
ation conference report objected.  
Vest urged that the destruction of im-  
provements to international waterways  
was of more moment than any other  
subject, save that of the national hon-  
or. The veto was ordered taken up by  
a vote of 5 to 10.

Vest said that the veto contained  
statements which ought not to go  
unchallenged. He analyzed the veto  
regarding the statements of extrava-  
gance. The president said that the  
bill made a direct appropriation of \$14,-  
000,000, while in fact it aggregated  
only \$12,695,900. He said considering  
the vast interests involved, the meas-  
ure was reasonable. Vest said the  
platform on which Cleveland was first  
nominated, was a strong plank for wa-  
ter improvements and his early mes-  
sage endorsed these improvements.

Sherman said he would vote to pass  
the bill over the veto, because the im-  
provement of the waterways of the  
country was one of the most important  
branches of national development and  
one in which other great nations were  
showing even greater advance than the  
United States. Moreover, the legisla-  
tive branch was given the exclusive  
right "to appropriate money."

"It is time to curtail this daily ex-  
ercise of veto power," declared Sher-  
man. "It is a most extreme power and  
a dangerous one unless exercised only  
in the most extreme cases involving  
constitutional questions, but this wise  
restriction is set aside and we have a  
veto every week or so, every day or so."

Smith said this discussion of the veto  
power was not new. "As a result of  
personal inquiry at the engineer de-  
partment he was able to state that this  
bill contained appropriations of \$10,-  
500,000 for projects which had not been  
approved by the government engineers,  
and \$1,500,000 for projects which the  
engineers had reported as unworthy."

"Of course the secretary of the treas-  
ury will have to stop paying when he  
has no more money to pay with," ex-  
claimed Vilas, "but it is the desire of this  
congress to drive the treasury into bank-  
ruptcy." The senator from Ohio (Sher-  
man), said Vilas, appealed for more re-  
venue, as though realizing revenue was  
some legislative trick. Instead of that,  
more revenue meant more taxation suck-  
ed with the tremendous force of the law  
from the product of labor and burning  
deeper the stripes into the shoulders of la-  
bor. Because of this recklessness of ex-  
penditure he would vote to sustain the  
veto.

Berry, while deprecating extravagant  
appropriations, regretted that the at-  
tacks should be directed against the bill  
which most benefitted the agricultural  
classes.

Pettigrew, in expressing the belief that  
the time had come for the constitutional  
amendment limiting the veto power,  
made a violent attack on the attack on  
"The present occupant of the white  
house," continued Pettigrew, "is not con-  
tent with the violation of the constitution  
by the exercise of the veto power  
alone, but with utter disregard of his  
sacred oath of office, as well as of the  
constitution, he overrides the laws, in-  
fluencing congressmen with patronage,  
enriches his favorites at the public ex-  
pense, in fact, permits no restraint on his  
imperial will. He has refused to enforce  
the laws of congress so often that the  
list of violations is next only to the  
vetoes. He has sold bonds at private sale  
to his favorites and former associates,  
upon the terms and at a price many mil-  
lion dollars below the market price of  
the bonds on the day of such private sale.  
In view of these facts it was time for  
congress to give some attention to these  
usurpations. If this government is to  
survive we can no longer look with in-  
difference upon the shameful autocracy  
of Grover Cleveland."

Bate supported the veto and opposed  
the bill. The issuance of bonds is be-  
hind this measure, he said, or else a  
tariff bill which would overtop even the  
McKinley bill. Stewart opposed the  
veto because he thought river and har-  
bor improvements were meritorious.  
Hawley supported the bill and pointed  
out its general features of merit.

Hill upheld the veto power, declar-  
ing that the fine distinctions and limi-  
tations which had been stated were in  
the brains of senators, but not in the  
constitution. Senators had quoted  
Jackson. But Hill reminded them that  
Old Hickory himself inaugurated the  
violation of river and harbor bills, and  
in 1852 interposed the first veto of such  
a measure. In conclusion Hill offered  
a resolution proposing an amendment  
to the constitution, providing that the  
president may veto a specification of  
an appropriation bill without vetoing  
the entire.

Butler spoke of the presidential use  
of patronage to influence legislation  
and elections. This, with the veto  
power, made the president an autocrat  
more dangerous than a king of England  
could ever be.

This closed the speechmaking and  
the vote was taken, resulting in the  
passage of the bill over the president's  
veto, yeas 56; nays 5, as follows:  
Yeas: Republicans—Aldrich, Allison,  
Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler,  
Clark, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Elkins,  
Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough,  
Hawley, Lodge, McBridge, Mitchell (Or-  
gon), Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew,  
Platt, Pritchard, Quay, Sherman,  
Shoup, Squire, Teller, Warren, Wet-  
more, Wilson and Wolcott—28. Demo-  
crats—Bacon, Berry, Brice, Faulkner,  
George, Gibson, Gorman, Jones (Ar-  
kansas), Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell (Wis-  
consin), Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Till-  
man, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White  
—19. Populists—Butter, Jones (Ne-  
vada), Peffer and Stewart—4. Total, 56.  
Those voting in the negative were:  
Bate, Chilton, Hill, Smith, Vilas—5, all  
democrats.